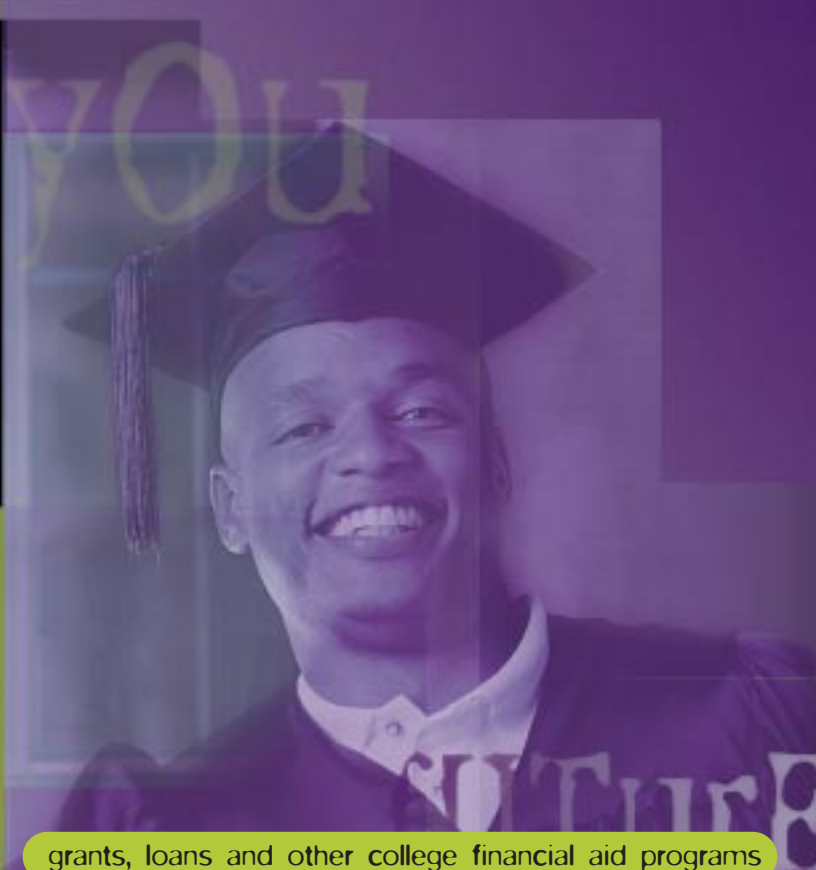
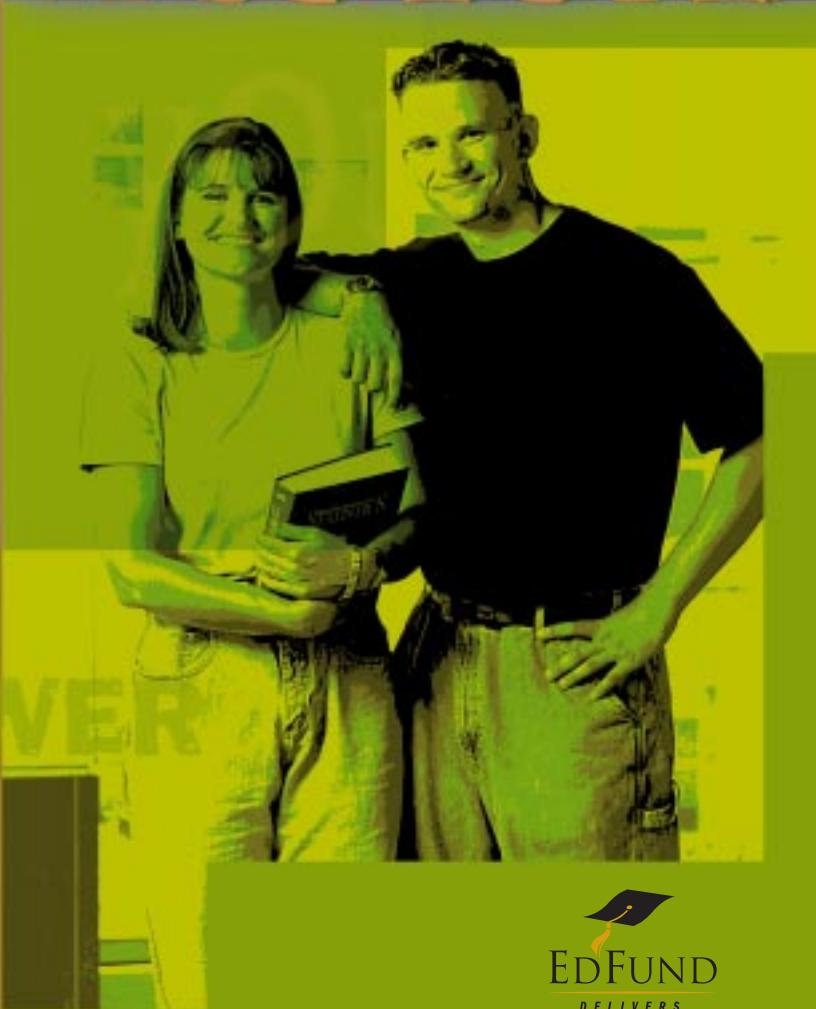
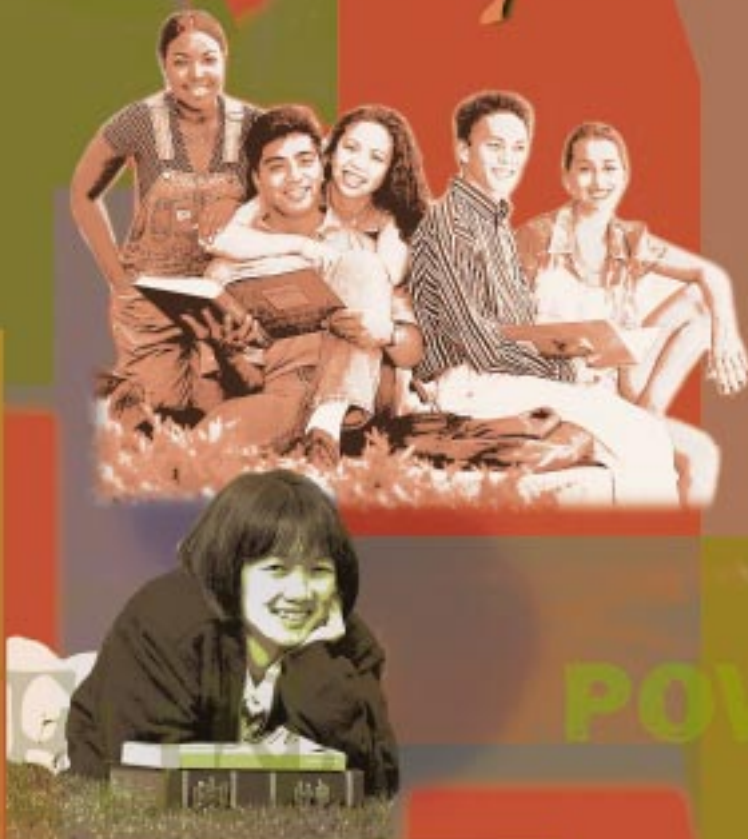


1999/2000 SCHOOL YEAR  
**workbook**



grants, loans and other college financial aid programs

**\$ + sense**  
**FUND YOUR future**



# Fund your Future

## On the Web

- ➔ **EDFUND** [www.edfund.org](http://www.edfund.org)
- ➔ **California Student Aid Commission** [www.csac.ca.gov](http://www.csac.ca.gov)
- ➔ **Mapping Your Future** [www.mapping-your-future.org](http://www.mapping-your-future.org)
- ➔ **U.S. Department of Education's The Student Guide**  
[www.ed.gov/prog\\_info/SFA/studentguide](http://www.ed.gov/prog_info/SFA/studentguide)
- ➔ **University of California** [www.ucop.edu](http://www.ucop.edu)
- ➔ **California State University** [www.calstate.edu](http://www.calstate.edu)
- ➔ **California Community Colleges** [www.cccco.edu/](http://www.cccco.edu/)
- ➔ **Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities** [www.aiccu.edu/](http://www.aiccu.edu/)
- ➔ **California Virtual University** [www.california.edu/](http://www.california.edu/)
- ➔ **The FAFSA** [www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov)
- ➔ **Financial Aid Information Page** [www.finaid.org](http://www.finaid.org)
- ➔ **FastWeb** [www.fastweb.com](http://www.fastweb.com)
- ➔ **Occupational Outlook Handbook**  
[www.bls.gov/ocohome.htm](http://www.bls.gov/ocohome.htm)
- ➔ **Employment trends** [www.edd.cahwnet.gov](http://www.edd.cahwnet.gov)

Congratulations on your decision to further your education! While an education beyond high school is a valuable investment with the potential for a big payback, it does require a large commitment of time, energy, and money. If you find you need help paying for college or occupational/career training, financial aid is available.

You should first look into grants, scholarships, employment opportunities, and other financial aid that doesn't have to be repaid. You can also borrow to help pay for college, but keep in mind student loans must be repaid, usually with interest.

In California, you have two places to turn to for financial assistance. For Cal Grants and other state programs, it's the California Student Aid Commission; for student loans under the Federal Family Education Loan Program, there's EDFUND.

On the pages ahead, you'll learn about the major financial aid programs and how to apply for them. For college admission information, you'll need to contact each college directly.

We're committed to helping you get the education you want and wish you every success in achieving your goals.

Wally Boeck  
Executive Director  
California Student Aid Commission



Jon Shaver  
President and CEO  
EDFUND

This publication contains information on federal loan and grant programs. While the California Student Aid Commission and EDFUND have made every effort to ensure the information is accurate, the publication has not been reviewed or approved by the U.S. Department of Education.



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**[COLLEGE]**

in this workbook refers to a college,  
university, graduate or professional school,  
occupational, career or technical school, or any other  
educational institution beyond high school.

## Don't disqualify yourself!

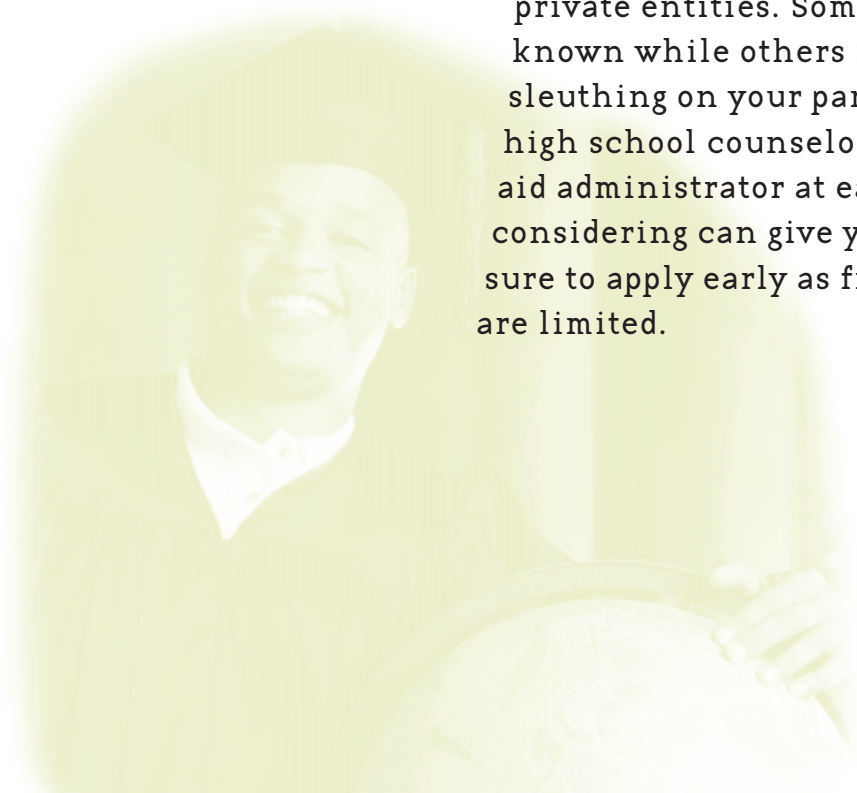
If you think you'll need financial help, apply for it. For more information, contact your counseling or college financial aid office, or call:

- ▶ **916.526.7590** The California Student Aid Commission, with questions about Cal Grants and other state programs.
- ▶ **916.526.7900** EDFUND, for information on student loans.
- ▶ **1.800.4.FED.AID** The Federal Student Aid Information Center, for information on Pell Grants, other federal financial aid, and the FAFSA.

## Looking ahead to college but need help with the costs?

Once you and your family have determined how much you can contribute from your own resources, you should look into grants, scholarships, and other financial aid that doesn't have to be repaid. There's also work-study, arranged through your financial aid office, and other employment opportunities to earn money for college. Some colleges now offer special installment payments and prepaid tuition plans. A student loan can also help you achieve your goal.

Financial aid is available from a variety of sources, including the state and federal government, colleges, and private entities. Some sources are well-known while others may take some sleuthing on your part to uncover. Your high school counselor or the financial aid administrator at each college you're considering can give you a head start. Be sure to apply early as financial aid funds are limited.



## DO I QUALIFY?

Most financial aid is awarded based on your financial need. That is, the difference between what it will cost you to attend a particular college, known as your student budget (or cost of attendance), and what you and your family are expected to pay toward those costs, known as your expected family contribution, or EFC. To qualify, you first must have your financial aid eligibility determined.

Not all financial aid is based on need. For example, unsubsidized Federal Stafford loans are available for qualified students at participating colleges, regardless of their income.

You begin by completing the 1999-2000 Free Application for Federal Student Aid, or FAFSA. (There are paper and electronic versions of the FAFSA.) Work with the financial aid office at each college you're considering to be sure you meet all application requirements and deadlines. Your college may also require you to complete a supplemental application. (See page 5, "How Do I Apply?")

### What you and your parents are expected to contribute

The information you provide on your FAFSA is used to estimate the amount of money that you and your parents can reasonably contribute toward your education.

For dependent students, these things are considered:

- ▶ your income and your parents' income.
- ▶ your and your parents' assets, including savings, stocks and bonds, real estate investments, farm or business ownership, and trusts (equity in a family's primary residence or family farm, and retirement funds are excluded).
- ▶ your parents' age and need for retirement income.
- ▶ number of children and other dependents in the family household.
- ▶ number of family members in college.

Within a few weeks after filing your FAFSA, you'll receive an estimate of your expected family contribution, listed at the top of your Student Aid Report, or SAR. Your school's financial aid office will review this initial EFC estimate and determine your eligibility for aid. Be sure to review your SAR carefully and return the form immediately if you need to make corrections.

To qualify for institution-based aid programs, you may need to provide the college with additional information or a completed supplemental financial aid application.

### Your contribution

For Cal Grants and most campus-based financial aid, you're expected to pay for some of your own college costs. Your earnings and reported assets are considered in calculating your expected family contribution, or EFC. No matter what college you choose to attend, your EFC will stay the same. If you or your parents cannot meet your EFC, or if your financial situation changes substantially, contact your financial aid office and be prepared to provide supporting documents.

## FAFSA

ON THE WEB

You can now complete and file the FAFSA on the Internet's World Wide Web. With *FAFSA on the Web*, all you need is a computer with a supported web browser, a disk to save your application information, and a local printer to print the signature page. (You'll need to mail your signed signature page separately to the federal processor the same day you transmit your FAFSA.) The advantages: your FAFSA is transmitted to the federal processor within seconds; your answers are automatically edited before being transmitted, resulting in better information and less errors; and you'll only be asked those questions you need to answer because *FAFSA on the Web* uses skip logic. It's a good idea to complete a paper FAFSA first so you'll have all the information you need to input at your fingertips. To learn more, visit [www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov) or call 1.800.801.0576.

In this example, financial need is calculated for a potential California State University student, living off campus:

	Total Parents' Contribution	\$ 4,500
+	Total Student's Contribution	2,010
=	<b>Expected Family Contribution</b>	<b>\$ 6,510</b>
	Average Student Budget (CSU)	\$11,070
-	Expected Family Contribution	\$ 6,510
=	<b>Financial Need</b>	<b>\$ 4,560</b>

### Dependent or independent?

Whether you're a dependent or independent student is key to establishing your eligibility for financial aid and determining the type and amount of aid you may receive. If you're dependent, your parents' ability to help out is considered. If you're independent, you'll be evaluated on your own; your parents' income or assets won't be considered for most financial aid.

You're an independent student if at least one of these describes you:

- ▶ you were born before January 1, 1976.
- ▶ you're a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces.
- ▶ you're an orphan or ward of the court (or were until age 18).
- ▶ you have legal dependents other than a spouse.

- ▶ you're a graduate or professional student.
- ▶ you're married.
- ▶ you have special circumstances, as documented by a financial aid administrator.

If you're a dependent student, your parents must provide financial information on your FAFSA or it won't be processed. Also, for some scholarships and other financial aid, you'll need to provide your parents' financial information, whether or not you're considered a dependent.

### Student budget

Your student budget, or cost of attendance, includes tuition and fees, books and supplies, housing and food, transportation, and personal expenses for the school year. It may also include an allowance for the purchase or rental of a computer.

Your student budget may vary depending on whether you live with your parents, on or off campus, and the college you attend. To estimate your student budget, the financial aid office at each college you're considering determines what it would cost you to live under each of these circumstances.

If you have small children who require care while you attend college, the final calculation may take child care expenses into account. If you're disabled, let your college know if you have any special expenses.

### Average College Costs in California for Academic Year 1998-99

	LIVING AT HOME AND COMMUTING	LIVING OFF CAMPUS	LIVING ON CAMPUS
CA Community Colleges*	\$5,598	\$9,486	\$7,941
California State University	\$7,182	\$11,070	\$10,032
University of California	\$9,342	\$13,230	\$13,706
Independent Colleges**	\$10,460 to \$27,460	\$14,348 to \$31,348	\$10,562 to \$32,352
Private Occupational/Career Schools**	\$8,386 to \$27,772	\$10,978 to \$32,956	N/A

This chart shows average annual costs for single students during the 1998-99 school year, including tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, transportation, and personal expenses such as clothing, laundry and entertainment. Contact each college for specific costs.

\*Listed costs include estimated fees. CCC fees are now \$12/unit; fee amount used is \$288 per academic year (\$12 x 12 units x 2 terms).

\*\*Low figure is 6-month course; high figure is 12-month course.

## HOW IS MY ELIGIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL AID DETERMINED?

Once you know your student budget, and your expected family contribution has been established on your Student Aid Report, the school can determine your eligibility for financial aid.

Whether your college costs are high or low, your expected family contribution will stay the same for state and federal aid, but may differ for institution-based funds. Also, you may be eligible for different amounts of aid at different colleges.

To find out how much aid you're eligible for, your college will first determine your financial need by subtracting your family's expected contribution from your student budget.

## HOW DO I APPLY?

**1 Explore your options** In your junior year of high school, or even before, explore all financial aid options from federal, state, and school sources. Find out about private grants and scholarships. Talk with a counselor and ask your parents to check with their employers or labor unions. Look through scholarship and grant directories in the library, and check out the Web. (For a reference list, see page 29.)

**2 Determine the costs** Determine *all* the costs of attending college—tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, computer costs, transportation, plus personal and miscellaneous expenses.

**3 Find out what's offered and what's required** When applying, find out about each college's programs and how to apply for them by talking with the financial aid administrator. Requirements, application procedures, and deadlines may vary by college. Out-of-state colleges may have different application processes. Be prepared to supply additional materials, such as copies of your family's federal income tax returns, directly to the college.

**4 Complete the FAFSA** The FAFSA, the Free Application for Federal Student Aid, is the core application for financial aid and is used nationwide. Some colleges have their own applications and priority deadlines. Don't wait until you've been accepted to a college to apply for financial aid. If you do, you may miss out.

There are three ways to submit a FAFSA: completing a paper FAFSA, using *FAFSA on the Web*, or using *FAFSA Express* software. The paper FAFSA is generally available in November at high schools, career centers, libraries, and financial aid offices. Copies can also be obtained from the Federal Student Aid Information Center at 1.800.4.FED.AID, or on the World Wide Web at [www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov).

With *FAFSA on the Web*, you can complete the FAFSA on the Internet at [www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov). With the *FAFSA Express* software, you can file on your own computer (with modem), or one at your school or public library. For a free copy on diskette, call 1.800.801.0576. Or download *FAFSA Express* from the Web at [www.ed.gov/office/OPE/express.html](http://www.ed.gov/office/OPE/express.html).

You can also file the FAFSA electronically through some schools. But no matter how you submit the FAFSA, be sure to carefully review the instructions and provide accurate information. And submit only one FAFSA each school year. Questions? Contact your financial aid office, the California Student Aid Commission at 916.526.7590, or the Federal Student Aid Information Center at 1.800.4.FED.AID.

## [the financial aid PACKAGE]

Your financial aid package may include grants, scholarships, work-study, loans, fee waivers, or other types of assistance. When you apply to more than one college, your financial aid offers often vary. Each college may not be able to meet 100% of your financial aid eligibility with student aid. Be sure you understand each offer before accepting it. Questions? Contact your financial aid office. Don't be shy—it's your future.

**5 Meet all deadlines** For Cal Grants A, B and C, you must file your FAFSA by March 2, 1999. For Cal Grant T, the deadline is June 1. For federal student aid, including Pell Grants and Stafford loans, file your FAFSA as early as possible after January 1, 1999 for the 1999-2000 school year. Don't file—or sign—your FAFSA earlier than January 1, 1999. If you do, it'll be returned unprocessed.

**There are no exceptions to these deadlines.**

Keep in mind deadlines for college admission and those for financial aid are usually different. Be sure to meet the earliest filing deadline for all the colleges you're considering. Check with each college, as each sets its own deadlines and policies. Also, ask if the deadline is the *postmarked* date or the *received* date.

File your FAFSA with the federal processor as instructed on the form. Do not send any letters, tax forms, or other papers with the FAFSA as they'll only be tossed out and delay processing. Correspondence explaining your family's special circumstances should be sent directly to the financial aid offices of the colleges you're considering. Contact each college for the correct procedure.

When mailing the FAFSA, be sure to get a Certificate of Mailing from the post office as evidence it was sent on time.

**6 Review your SAR** Within four weeks after filing your FAFSA, you'll receive a Student Aid Report, or SAR. The SAR will list your expected family contribution—the amount used to determine your eligibility for financial aid. (Look for the number next to the EFC.) The SAR will also tell you whether you're tentatively eligible for a Pell Grant. Immediately review your SAR for accuracy. Follow the instructions, especially if you need to change or correct information. Some colleges process the SAR electronically; others may ask you to send them a copy.

If you don't receive your SAR within four weeks, or if you need another copy, call 319.337.5665 or write to the Federal Student Aid Information Center, P.O. Box 84, Washington, D.C. 20044. The paper FAFSA and Renewal FAFSA contain a postcard you can use to track the processing of your application. Also, *FAFSA on the Web* has a new feature to verify that your

FAFSA was transmitted successfully.

The federal processor will forward your SAR information to a second processor for Pell Grant evaluation, to the California Student Aid Commission, and to the colleges (up to six) you list. If you want your SAR sent to additional colleges, call 319.337.5665, or send a copy yourself.

**7 Research private grants and scholarships**

Check the requirements and deadlines for private scholarships and grants at each school when applying. You may need to write letters, essays, or be interviewed as part of the application process.

**8 Look into federal student loans** For most federal loans, you apply by filing the FAFSA. You will also have to complete a separate promissory note. Application requirements vary for the different student loans and participation in the loan programs may vary from one school to the next. Complete the required forms and return them to your college for certification.

If your college participates in the Federal Family Education Loan Program, the financial aid office will have a list of lenders that make loans, along

## CAL GRANTS A, B AND C DEADLINE MARCH 2

Apply for Cal Grants A, B and C by the March 2, 1999 postmark deadline. Along with submitting your FAFSA to the federal processor by March 2, you must send a GPA Verification Form, if required, to the California Student Aid Commission by March 2. Contact your counseling or financial aid office for information and a GPA Verification Form. Be sure to read the GPA Verification Form, even if your school sends your GPA for you. The form has important information on it. To be considered for California financial aid, at least one of the colleges you list on your FAFSA must be in California.

### Missed the March 2 Deadline?

Even if you missed the March 2 deadline, you still can apply for a federal Pell Grant, student loan, institution-based aid, and private grants and scholarships.

## CAL GRANT T DEADLINE JUNE 1

Besides filing the FAFSA, you must also file the Cal Grant T Enrollment and GPA Verification Form with the Commission by the June 1, 1999 postmark deadline.

with their current lending policies. (For more on federal loans and a list of lenders, see pages 14-17.)

All federal loans must be repaid, usually with interest. Give yourself some credit—borrow smart.

**9 Evaluate all offers** Carefully read all letters and notices you receive from the federal processor, colleges, the California Student Aid Commission, EDFUND, and private scholarship organizations. Because college admission letters usually are sent in early spring and financial aid eligibility notifications are sent in late spring, you'll probably learn about your financial aid eligibility after you've learned whether you've been admitted to a particular school. Respond promptly if more information is requested.

Colleges consider total family contributions and other available resources such as Pell Grants, Cal Grants, veterans' benefits, scholarships, and other grants when determining your eligibility for their own financial aid programs.

Private organizations will notify you directly of an award, its requirements, and how you'll receive it. Remember, private scholarships are counted as part of the total resources available to you for educational expenses. Inform your financial aid office if you receive one or more private scholarships.

**10 Reapply each year** To continue receiving financial aid, you must reapply each year. In most cases, if you applied for federal student aid in 1998-99, you'll receive a 1999-2000 Renewal FAFSA at your home address. If you don't receive your Renewal FAFSA by January 15, 1998, complete a regular FAFSA.

Most of the information on the Renewal FAFSA will be the same information you listed in 1998-99, plus any corrections you made. On the Renewal FAFSA, write in only information that has changed, such as income or family size, or any areas left blank. Look for bold arrows and questions that don't have an answer. Be sure to review the schools listed on the Renewal FAFSA as well. Contact your college's financial aid office for assistance.

There's also a renewal version of *FAFSA on the Web*. At this time, there is no renewal version of *FAFSA Express*. If you apply using *FAFSA Express*, you'll have to complete the entire program next year.

If you currently have a Cal Grant, the campus where you'll be attending in 1999-2000 will evaluate your renewal eligibility. Be sure to have a copy of your FAFSA information sent to that college. If you're transferring to a new college, you'll need to notify the Commission using a G-10 form, or the Renewal Recipient Change Form, which is attached to the Cal Grant renewal letter.

You can apply for some private scholarships throughout your school years, so you may wish to research them each year.

## FINANCIAL AID Follow Up

*After you file your FAFSA, whether by regular mail or electronically, you should receive correspondence from several agencies and schools.*

➤ The federal processor will send you a Student Aid Report, or SAR. The SAR provides information on your eligibility for federal aid. It's your responsibility to review the SAR carefully to check for errors or make necessary changes. You should submit any corrections immediately. Keep a copy of your corrected SAR.

➤ The financial aid administrator at each college you requested to receive your FAFSA analysis will send you an evaluation of your potential eligibility for scholarships and grants, work opportunities, loans and other financing options, once you've been admitted.

➤ The California Student Aid Commission will send you a letter regarding your eligibility for a Cal Grant, if you filed both the FAFSA and the Commission's GPA Verification Form.

# FAFSA Tips

*Every year thousands of students are denied financial aid because their applications are incomplete or simply filed too late. Here are 15 tips to help you and your family successfully complete the FAFSA.*

- 1 Study California's *Financial Aid Workbook for Students*. Know how the financial aid process works and your options.
- 2 Don't wait until the last minute to complete financial aid application materials. An early start will leave time to collect information, ask questions, and solve problems.
- 3 Use a pen with black ink or a #2 pencil as instructed in the FAFSA application materials. Print clearly and neatly, in capital letters. Your FAFSA will be scanned so neatness can mean fewer corrections.
- 4 Be sure to use the 1999-2000 FAFSA to apply for an award for the 1999-2000 school year. Read all instructions thoroughly. Work carefully through each step.
- 5 Do not use a FAFSA that is torn, crumpled, or stained.
- 6 Set aside at least one full afternoon or evening to work on the application. Assemble the needed materials ahead of time, including:
  - ⊗ the FAFSA and any additional application materials required by the college.
  - ⊗ the GPA Verification Form for Cal Grants.
  - ⊗ your Social Security number. If you don't have a Social Security number, request one by completing Federal Form SS-5, available at post offices or Social Security Administration branch offices.
  - ⊗ family financial records, including:
    - 1998 U.S. income tax return (Form 1040, 1040A, 1040EZ, or 1040TEL), with all schedules, completed in January, if possible.
    - W-2 forms and other records of 1998 earnings.
    - current bank statements, mortgage information, and business or farm records.
    - records of veterans' benefits or Social Security payments.
- 7 Write only in the response areas and answer boxes on the form. Fill in the appropriate bubble for each response. Do not write in margins.
- 8 Don't respond with a symbol such as N/A to a question that requires a number. It could invalidate your entire application.
- 9 Make a list of unanswered questions and before filing the application, check to make sure each question has been answered. If you still have questions, contact your counseling or financial aid office, the California Student Aid Commission at 916.526.7950, EDFUND at 916.526.7900, or call 1.800.4.FED.AID.
- 10 Be sure all required information has been provided on the application.
- 11 If there are special circumstances you feel should be considered, send the additional information directly to the financial aid office at each college you're considering. Contact each college first to see when and how it needs the special circumstances information. Be sure to put your name, date of birth, and Social Security number at the top of each page.
- 12 For the paper FAFSA, mail the original (not a photocopy) by first-class mail in the pre-addressed envelope found in the FAFSA booklet. It's recommended that you get a Certificate of Mailing as proof of meeting the filing deadline. Using a special mailing service could delay processing of your FAFSA. If you're using *FAFSA on the Web* or *FAFSA Express*, make sure your application and signed signature page are received by the required deadline.
- 13 Make copies of the completed application and additional materials, including financial statements, for your own records.
- 14 Apply for a new Cal Grant by:
  - ⊗ filing the FAFSA by the March 2, 1999 postmark deadline for Cal Grants A, B and C; by June 1 for Cal Grant T.
  - ⊗ submitting a completed GPA Verification Form to the Commission, if required, by the March 2 deadline; submitting the Cal Grant T Enrollment and GPA Verification Form by June 1.
  - ⊗ keeping photocopies of everything.
  - ⊗ obtaining a Certificate of Mailing as evidence forms were sent on time.
- 15 Remember that financial aid can be delayed or forfeited if your application is not completed correctly. If you need help, contact a financial aid counselor, the California Student Aid Commission, EDFUND, or call 1.800.4.FED.AID.

## WHAT PROGRAMS DOES CALIFORNIA OFFER?

California, through the California Student Aid Commission, offers a number of financial aid programs, the Cal Grant Program being the largest. There are also the Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship Program, Law Enforcement Dependents Scholarship Program, Assumption Program of Loans for Education, Child Development Teacher Grant Program, State Work-Study Program and the new Graduate Assumption Program of Loans for Education.

Also new this year is the Cal Grant T for students enrolled in teacher credential programs. In another change, only renewal Graduate Fellowships are being awarded for school year 1999-2000.

### Cal Grants

Cal Grants are for students pursuing an undergraduate degree or occupational/career training and don't have to be repaid. To qualify for a Cal Grant A, B, or C, you must:

- ▶ be a U.S. citizen or eligible noncitizen.
- ▶ be a California resident attending an eligible school or college in the state.
- ▶ be making satisfactory academic progress.
- ▶ be in a program leading to an undergraduate degree or certificate.
- ▶ not have a bachelor's or higher degree before receiving a Cal Grant.
- ▶ be attending school at least half-time.
- ▶ have complied with U.S. Selective Service requirements.
- ▶ not owe a refund on any state or federal educational grant or have defaulted student loans.
- ▶ apply by the March 2 deadline.

For the Cal Grant T, you must meet these same qualifications except you must have a bachelor's or higher degree and have been accepted into a teacher credential program. The Cal Grant T application deadline is June 1, 1999 for both the FAFSA and Cal Grant T Enrollment and GPA Verification Form.

You apply for Cal Grants A, B and C by completing the FAFSA and the Commission's GPA Verification Form (there's one for Cal Grant A, B and C applicants and another one for Cal Grant T applicants), but you may accept only one Cal Grant at a time. Selection for all Cal Grants is based on financial need and unweighted grades. For Cal Grant B, disadvantaged background is also considered; for Cal Grant C, pursuit of an occupational/career certificate or degree, and vocational aptitude are considered.

Award notification letters for Cal Grants are sent in the spring.

## Financial Aid Offers

*Here are some things you should know about a financial aid offer:*

- ➔ Sign and return all forms. Keep copies of everything. If required, indicate whether you're accepting or declining the award.
- ➔ You don't need to accept the entire student aid package. If you don't accept the loan portion, the financial aid office usually won't be able to increase other grant funds you've been offered but may increase your work-study. If you decide you need the loan later, talk to your financial aid office.
- ➔ Some colleges may let you exchange work-study for a loan or a loan for work-study. Check with your financial aid office.
- ➔ Your award may be changed if your resources or expenses change. Report any changes, both before and during the school year, to your financial aid office.

### Comparing college costs with financial aid offers

Your family's out-of-pocket costs will differ from college to college because both student budgets and financial aid offers vary. To help you compare costs, consider the following:

- ➔ What is your total student budget and how much are you and your family expected to pay?
- ➔ How much grant and scholarship aid is offered? Are they renewable? What are the terms and conditions?
- ➔ If your total financial need cannot be met by grants or scholarships, can you earn the additional dollars or do you need to borrow?
- ➔ How much loan aid is offered? What are the terms and conditions? Remember, student loans must be repaid, usually with interest.

For students who accelerate their college attendance by attending summer sessions, their Cal Grant A, B, or C award amount will be increased proportionally for the year. However, the total amount a student may receive in a four-year period may not be increased.

### Cal Grant A

Cal Grant A helps low- and middle-income students with college tuition and fees. For 1998-99, maximum new awards were \$3,609 at UC and \$1,506 at CSU campuses, and ranged from \$5,250 to \$9,036 at independent and proprietary schools. The minimum course length is two academic years. The unweighted GPA cutoffs were 3.15 for first-year and junior applicants transferring from a community college, and 3.38 for sophomore and other junior applicants.

If you receive a Cal Grant A but choose to attend a California community college, you can reserve your award for up to two years until you transfer to a four-year college, provided you continue to qualify. If your Cal Grant A is held in reserve, you can now activate your Cal Grant A award anytime during your initial year in the program.

If you list a California community college before a four-year California college on your FAFSA, it'll be assumed that the community college is your first choice. If you receive a Cal Grant A, it'll automatically be placed in reserve for your first year unless you transfer to a tuition-charging school and request to activate your Cal Grant A.

### Cal Grant B

Cal Grant B provides a living allowance (and sometimes tuition and fee assistance) for very low-income, entering first-year students. For 1998-99, the maximum living allowance was \$1,410. The minimum course length is one academic year.

Cal Grant B awards for first-year students usually are limited to assisting with living expenses, books and supplies, and transportation. When renewed, a Cal Grant B may also cover all or part of tuition and fees, in addition to the living allowance. For 1998-99,

the maximum for tuition and fees was \$9,036. More than half of all new Cal Grant B awards are for those who will be attending a California community college.

No more than 49% of the grants are awarded to students who are either first-year students planning to attend an eligible school other than a California community college or junior-level transfers from a community college.

### Cal Grant C

Cal Grant C assists students in occupational/career training programs with tuition and training costs. For 1998-99, the maximum award was \$2,890 (\$2,890 for tuition and fees and up to \$530 for tools, books and equipment). To qualify, you must be enrolled in a vocational program at a community or independent college, or vocational school, in a program from four to 24 months in length.

### Cal Grant T

Cal Grant T awards can be used only for tuition and fees in a program of professional teacher preparation approved by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing. Approximately 3,000 new Cal Grant Ts will be awarded each year. To qualify, you must have a bachelor's degree and have been admitted to a program of professional teacher preparation at a school approved by the California Commission on Teacher Credentialing. Award amounts, which cover one year of teacher preparation instruction, are the same as those for Cal Grant A. Students who already hold a Preliminary Teaching Credential are not eligible for this new program. Students who already have received extended Cal Grant A or B benefits for teacher credential programs are also not eligible.

### Graduate Fellowships

New Graduate Fellowships are no longer being awarded, only renewal awards.

### Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarships

This program provides college scholarships to graduating high school seniors who have demonstrated outstanding academic

## Tips for Completing the 1999-2000 FAFSA for a Cal Grant

Here are some additional tips for completing the FAFSA when applying for a new Cal Grant.

- Q 1** **Your name.** Use only the same name as shown on your Social Security card.
- Q 8** **Your Social Security number.** Answer accurately. You cannot file a FAFSA if you don't have a Social Security number.
- Q 23-24** **What is the highest grade level completed by your father and your mother?** Both questions should be completed for maximum consideration for Cal Grant B.
- Q 25** **Your state of legal residence.** If left blank, you'll be eliminated from the competition for all Cal Grants. California residents should print CA.
- Q 26-27** **Date you became a legal resident.** Be sure to indicate the month and year. (See page 13 for definitions of a legal California resident.)
- Q 38-52** **Your income and assets.** All students must complete this section. If you (or your spouse) don't have an income or benefit for any line, enter a zero. Do not enter N/A. The FAFSA is scanned. Write within the defined fields. Take the time to read the instructions. Contact the California Student Aid Commission or your college financial aid office with questions.
- Q 61-82** **Your parents.** You must provide parental income information in this section unless you could answer yes to all questions in Step Two. Failing to include required parental information may disqualify you from consideration for a Cal Grant.

**Q 83-94**

**What college(s) do you plan to attend in 1999-2000?** Write in the complete name, city and state of the college(s) that you most likely will attend during the 1999-2000 school year. If the name or address is incomplete, your FAFSA won't be forwarded. If you know the college's U.S. Department of Education code number, you may list it in place of the address. Your high school counselor, financial aid office, or public library should have a list of the USDE's six-digit codes. You may also obtain the Title IV school code on the Web at [www.ed.gov](http://www.ed.gov). Do not use any other type of school code.

At least one *California* college must be listed to be considered for a Cal Grant. If you're considering a California four-year college, list that school first. California community colleges should be listed farther down. And do not list a community college in Question 83 as your first California school choice unless you're certain you will not attend a four-year school during the 1999-2000 school year. *Do not abbreviate the names of colleges.*

**Q 95-99**

**Signatures and dates.** Everyone giving information must sign and date the FAFSA. Unsigned or undated forms will be returned unprocessed. Remember—do not sign, date, or mail the FAFSA before January 1, 1999, or it'll be returned unprocessed.

achievement and show promise of continued achievement in college. For 1998-99, the scholarship award was \$1,500.

These scholarships are renewable for up to four years of accredited postsecondary study in the United States. Selection is based on unweighted grades and SAT/ACT scores. The Robert C. Byrd

Scholarship Program is federally funded and subject to annual funding review by Congress.

Applications are available at high schools after February 1, 1999. While school deadlines may vary, all high school nominations must be submitted to the California Student Aid Commission by April 23, 1999.

# GPAs for Cal Grants

## How they're calculated

Grade point averages used to determine Cal Grant eligibility are **calculated on a 4.00 scale** to two decimal places and include failing grades. Grades earned in the 1998-99 school year are not included, nor is extra weight added for honors or Advanced Placement classes. Schools must calculate GPAs using the same method for all their students.

Students who have General Educational Development test scores and who have not completed one year of college, must send a copy of their GED score directly to the Commission. Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) or American College Test (ACT) scores are required for students from nongraded schools. Those who graduated from high school more than ten years ago may have their SAT or ACT test scores sent instead of their GPAs.

For Cal Grants, the following grades are included in the GPA calculation:

- ➔ **1998-99 high school seniors:** All sophomore- and junior-year grades, except those for physical education and Reserve Officer Training Corps. Sophomore grades for accelerated juniors graduating in spring 1999 are included. Summer school grades received after completing the junior year are not.
- ➔ **High school graduates and first-year college students who graduated before 1998-99:** Sophomore-, junior-, and senior-year high school grades, except PE and ROTC. If 24 college semester units, or the equivalent, have been completed before fall 1998, the GPA will consist only of college grades. (Graduates from foreign high schools may have their grades translated to the 4.00 scale, or submit SAT or ACT scores.)
- ➔ **Other Cal Grant undergraduates:** All college grades obtained before fall 1998, including at least 24 semester units or the equivalent. These grades may be calculated by using: all college work completed; or all college work completed except nontransferable courses and those courses not counted in the computation for admission.

## Assumption Program of Loans For Education

K-12 teacher candidates may apply for the Assumption Program of Loans for Education (APLE) which offers loan assumption benefits in return for teaching service. Up to 4,500 awards are made each year to applicants who earlier were nominated for the program by participating colleges or school districts with approved teacher preparation programs.

To qualify, you must have completed at least 60 semester units of undergraduate study and continue to be enrolled for at least ten semester units or the equivalent through the end of each term, depending on your employment status. You cannot be in default on a student loan and must be in good academic standing.

To receive up to \$11,000 in loan-assumption benefits, you must provide four consecutive years of teaching in a California K-12 public school in a designated-subject shortage area (math, science, English, foreign language, bilingual education, reading, or special education), or in a school serving a high proportion of low-income students.

Under APLE, you continue making your monthly loan payments. Once a year, the Commission will make a lump sum payment directly to the lender, after verifying that your teaching service has been completed.

Applications for 1999-2000 are available after March 1, 1999 at colleges with teacher preparation programs. Participants are selected by their schools. School nominations are due to the Commission by June 30, 1999.

## Graduate Assumption Program of Loans for Education

The new Graduate Assumption Program of Loans for Education (Graduate APLE), which replaces the Graduate Fellowship program, provides loan assumption benefits for up to 500 students who are pursuing a recognized graduate degree and intend to become college-level faculty. Students will

be awarded up to \$2,000 per year for up to three years of teaching service at an accredited California college or university.

To qualify, you must be a U.S. citizen, or eligible noncitizen, and a legal California resident attending an eligible college in California. You must also have complied with U.S. Selective Service requirements, and not owe a refund on any state or federal educational grant, or have delinquent or defaulted student loans.

For application procedures and deadlines, contact the Commission at 916.526.7590.

## CALIFORNIA Residency

Cal Grants and other state financial aid programs are for California residents only. Unmarried students who haven't reached age 18 by September 20, 1999 derive their residency status from the parent or nonparent adult responsible for their direct care and control.

To qualify as a nonparent adult, he or she must have had continuous direct care and control of the student for at least two years prior to September 20, 1999.

Unmarried students under 18 are legal California residents if:

- ➔ a parent has been a legal California resident for at least one year before September 20, 1999;
- ➔ they have lived for two years with a responsible nonparent adult, and that adult has been a legal California resident for at least one year prior to September 20, 1999;
- ➔ a parent is in the U.S. Armed Forces, stationed in California and on active duty as of the first day of class.

Students whose parents are living overseas are considered California residents if they are minors; have been living under direct care and control of a California resident at least two years as of September 20, 1999; or if their parents have maintained residency during their absence from California.

All married students, regardless of age, and all unmarried students 18 or older, must establish their own residency. If you'll be 18 on or before September 20, 1999, you must have lived in California for at least one year before this date. You also must be in the United States legally and able to establish residence based on your INS status.

## Child Development Teacher Grants

The Child Development Teacher Grant Program is for students attending California public or private two- or four-year institutions who plan to teach or supervise at a licensed children's center. Up to 100 new grants, renewable for one additional year, are awarded each year. Participants enrolled in a two-year college will receive a \$1,000 grant per year; those enrolled in four-year colleges will receive a \$2,000 grant per year.

To be eligible, you must have financial need; be pursuing a child development permit at the teacher, site supervisor, or program director level; and maintain academic progress and at least a C grade point average. In return, participants must teach full-time in a licensed California children's center for one year for each year of grant assistance. The California Student Aid Commission administers the program. (The grant program replaces the former Child Development Teacher Loan Assumption Program.)

For more information, contact your financial aid or early childhood education office, or the California Student Aid Commission. This federally supported program is subject to annual funding review by Congress.

## Law Enforcement Dependents Scholarships

Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents (LEPD) scholarships provide need-based grants to dependents and spouses of California peace officers (Highway Patrol, marshals, sheriffs, police officers), specified California Department of Corrections and California Youth Authority employees, and firefighters employed by public entities who have been killed or totally disabled in the line of duty.

Scholarships range from \$100 to \$9,036 for up to four years. If you receive a Cal Grant, your LEPD scholarship will match your Cal Grant award. Receiving a LEPD scholarship will not prevent you from receiving a Cal Grant, any other grant, or college fee waiver. For more information, contact the California Student Aid Commission.

## State Work-Study

The State Work-Study program funds on- and off-campus jobs for students at certain California colleges and universities. Schools help place you in jobs related to your course of study, career goals, or the exploration of careers. Check with the financial aid office at each college you'd like to attend to find out if the college participates in the State Work-Study program.

## WHAT ABOUT FEDERAL FINANCIAL AID?

The federal government offers a number of financial aid programs. To receive federal financial aid, you must:

- ▶ demonstrate financial need, except for some loan programs.
- ▶ have a high school diploma or GED, or have passed an approved independently-administered "ability to benefit" exam.
- ▶ be a U.S. citizen or eligible noncitizen (see the FAFSA or glossary in back for definitions). For questions regarding citizenship, contact your financial aid office or call 1.800.4.FED.AID.
- ▶ be enrolled, or accepted for enrollment, at least half-time in a degree or certificate program at a college, occupational/career school, or correspondence program approved by the U.S. Department of Education.
- ▶ make satisfactory academic progress.
- ▶ possess a valid Social Security number.

## TIP

Not all schools participate in all federal programs, so be sure to check with your financial aid office first.

- ▶ have complied with U.S. Selective Service registration requirements.
- ▶ not owe a refund on a federal student grant and not be in default on a student loan (by signing the FAFSA, you certify that you don't).

## Federal Pell Grants

The federal Pell Grant Program is the largest federal grant program and provides the foundation for all additional aid. Pell Grants are awarded to qualified undergraduate students and don't have to be repaid. You must qualify financially, be in an eligible program at an eligible school or college, and not have already earned a bachelor's or professional degree. You can receive only one Pell Grant a year and automatically apply by filing the FAFSA.

For the 1998-99 award year, Pell Grants for full-time students ranged from \$400 to \$3,000. You can also receive a Pell Grant if you're enrolled less than half-time.

## Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants

If you qualify for additional assistance beyond the Pell Grant, you may receive a Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant ranging from \$100 to \$4,000 per year. Colleges award these grants to students with exceptional financial need. Priority is given to students receiving a Pell Grant. For more information, contact your financial aid office.

## Federal Work-Study

If you're offered Federal Work-Study as part of your financial aid package, your college will assist you in locating a part-time job on or off campus. If possible, you'll be placed in work related to your studies or career plans, or in community service. You'll earn at least the federal minimum wage.

## Federal Stafford Loans

Stafford loans are the most common source of student loan funds and are for undergraduate, graduate, vocational, and professional students. There are two types: subsidized and unsubsidized. Your FAFSA will establish your eligibility for both.

## the **LOAN** programs

The federal government offers two loan programs: the Federal Family Education Loan Program and the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program. Which one you borrow under depends on the program your college participates in. Some colleges offer both loan programs but you can borrow from only one program at a time.

To apply for most federal loans, you first must file the FASFA. In addition, each loan has its own promissory note explaining the terms and conditions of the loan that you must sign. Accepting a loan means accepting the responsibility of repaying it. Be cautious—don't borrow more than you need.

### **Federal Family Education Loan Program**

Under the Federal Family Education Loan Program, qualified students can receive Stafford loans and their parents can receive PLUS loans for college costs. There are also Consolidation loans which allow students to combine existing loans to make repayment more manageable.

These loans are backed by the federal government and guaranteed by guaranty agencies. In California, FFEL loans are guaranteed by the California Student Aid Commission and administered by EDFUND.

### **Federal Direct Loan Program**

The Federal Direct Loan Program consists of Direct subsidized and unsubsidized loans, Direct PLUS loans, and Direct Consolidation loans. The federal government is the sole lender for Direct loans. To learn more, call 1.888.447.4460.

*The information provided in this workbook is for loans taken out under the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program.*

- **Subsidized Stafford** loans are need-based. The federal government pays the interest on the loan while you're in college and during the grace period before repayment begins. Monthly payments begin six months after you graduate, drop below half-time status, or withdraw from college.

To qualify for a subsidized Stafford loan, you must meet all the requirements for federal student financial aid (see page 14). You must also have had your eligibility for a Pell Grant determined.

- **Unsubsidized Stafford** loans may be taken out by qualified students, regardless of income. You must meet the same requirements as those for subsidized Stafford loans, except you don't have to demonstrate financial need. Interest accrues after the loan is disbursed, and interest payments begin immediately but can be deferred. It's to your advantage, however, to pay the interest while you're in college. This way, your debt will only be the principal amount when you start repayment.

The interest rate on Stafford loans for new borrowers is variable, with a cap, or maximum rate, of 8.25%. Any origination and insurance fees will be deducted proportionally from each disbursement. You must repay Stafford loans under the Federal Family Education Loan Program within ten years. Lenders offer standard, graduated, income-sensitive, and extended repayment plans.

Your loan funds will be sent to your college in one or more payments and released to you after your enrollment and academic progress have been verified. At some schools, if you're a first-year student, your first loan disbursement may not be until 30 days or more after classes begin.

### **Total Stafford Borrowing**

Total borrowing for undergraduates may not exceed \$23,000 for dependent students and \$46,000 for independent students (no more than \$23,000 of which may be in subsidized Stafford loans). For graduate students, the aggregate limit is \$138,500; no more than \$65,500 may be in subsidized Stafford loans. For graduate students, these totals include Stafford loans received for undergraduate study.

### **Federal PLUS Loans for Parents**

With PLUS loans, parents and stepparents with good credit histories can borrow up to the total cost of their dependent's education, minus any other aid for which the student is eligible. Parents must repay the loan even if their dependent's education isn't completed.

The interest rate on PLUS loans is variable, with a cap of 9%. Origination and insurance fees may be deducted and are subject to change. PLUS checks are released as copayable to the parents and school and are sent directly to the school. Loans are disbursed in one or more payments. Interest begins to accrue immediately, and repayment starts within 60 days of the loan's last disbursement for the school year.

To qualify for a PLUS loan, you must meet the requirements for federal financial aid (see page 14). Your parents must also meet some of these general requirements. PLUS loan applications are available from EDFUND, financial aid offices, and participating lenders.

### Federal Consolidation Loans

Consolidation loans allow you to combine different types of federal student loans to make repayment more manageable. Participating lenders pay off your existing student loans and make a new loan with a single monthly payment and an extended repayment term of up to 30 years. Married borrowers may consolidate their individual

loans under a single payment schedule. The benefits of loan consolidation differ for each borrower. Generally, monthly payments are less but borrowers pay more interest over the life of the Consolidation loan.

To qualify for loan consolidation, you must be in the grace period (for Direct loans, you can still be in school), already be in repayment, or be a defaulted borrower who will reenter repayment through consolidation; have no other consolidation application pending or in process with another lender; and not be subject to wage garnishment or a judgment due to a federal student-loan debt.

Get all the facts before opting for a Consolidation loan. You may be relinquishing your deferment options, as well as your repayment options. Be sure you understand that your signature on the Consolidation application and promissory note obligates you to the terms of the new loan. You don't have to consolidate all your loans, but any you list on the application will be consolidated.

Consolidation loan applications are available from EDFUND, financial aid offices, and participating lenders.

## FFEL LENDERS

AELMAC/Southwest Student Services Corp. 800.367.2369	Bank of Pullman 800.526.4279	College Credit/TIAA CREF 888.272.5543	First Hawaiian Bank 888.272.5543	Orange County Teachers Federal Credit Union 800.462.8328 x8576	University and State Employees Credit Union 800.635.1867
American Baptist Credit Union 800.347.2228 x121	Bank One Education Finance Group 800.487.4404	Corus Bank 800.345.4325	First Union National Bank 800.508.1378	Pan American Bank 213.264.3310	University Credit Union 800.343.5904
American Express Educational Loans 800.814.4595	Boeing Employees Credit Union 888.272.5543	Crestar Bank 800.835.4611	Hughes Aircraft Employees Federal Credit Union 800.854.9846 x5423	People's Bank of California 800.635.1867	US Bank 800.242.1200
AMS Education Loan Trust 888.272.5543	Central State Credit Union 800.635.1867	Educaid 800.338.2243	KeyBank USA 800.456.4757	PNC Bank 800.456.4757 (Unipac)	USC Federal Credit Union 888.272.5543
ASAP/Union Bank and Trust Co. 800.545.6765	Chaffey Federal Credit Union 909.986.4552	Educational Finance Group 800.835.4611	Mission Federal Credit Union 619.546.2063	800.835.1161 (AFSA)	Washington Mutual Bank 800.433.2476
Assured Life Association and Woodmen of the World 888.272.5543	Chase Manhattan Bank 800.828.0290	800.523.7446	Nellie Mae 800.634.9308	800.533.8459 (SLMA)	Washington State Employees Credit Union 800.562.0999 x252 or 257
Bank of America 800.344.8382	Chela Financial, Inc. 800.835.4611	First Bank 888.327.5482	Norwest Bank 800.658.3567	Seafirst Bank 800.535.4671	Wells Fargo Bank 800.874.6989
	Citibank Student Loan Corporation 800.967.2400	First Federal Bank, FSB 816.241.7800		Spokane Teachers Credit Union 888.272.5543	
				Student Education Loan Marketing Corp. 800.835.4611	

## Federal Perkins Loans

Federal Perkins loans are very low-interest loans at 5% made through participating colleges for students with financial need.

The annual loan limit is \$3,000 for undergraduate students and \$5,000 for graduate students. The aggregate loan limits are \$15,000 for undergraduate study leading to a bachelor's degree, and \$30,000 for graduate or professional study. Some colleges participating in the Expanded Lending Option offer higher loan limits. You'll pay no interest while you're enrolled in school at least half-time, and payments begin nine months after you graduate, leave school or drop below half-time status. Depending on the size of the loan, you'll have up to ten years to repay.

## WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO ACCEPT A STUDENT LOAN?

An educational loan is a serious commitment. Student loans must be paid back with interest, and borrowers must make payments until the loan is repaid in full. If you borrow, make sure you understand all your obligations.

Here are some things to consider before applying for a loan or accepting a loan check:

- ▶ **Is the college or program a good investment?** You have the right to be informed about a school's tuition and refund policies; academic and training programs; financial aid programs; faculty and facilities; and its graduates' success in finding a job. Choose the school that's best for you. Remember, even if you don't graduate or aren't happy with the education, you still must repay your student loan.
- ▶ **Are there other options?** Check out all scholarships, grants, and employment opportunities. Can you borrow less? Borrow only what you need.
- ▶ **Can you repay the loan?** Before applying for a loan, determine if the loan is affordable. Estimate how much you'll need and how much your monthly

## Say Yes to Careful

# Borrowing

If you think you'll need to borrow money for your education, you should first read EDFUND's *A Guide to Managing Your Student Loan*. It'll introduce you to the real-world issues of borrowing, and includes information on the types of loans, definitions of loan-related terms, loan repayment charts, tips on budgeting, and advice for keeping your student loans manageable. Ask your financial aid administrator for a copy or call EDFUND at 916.526.7282, or fax your request to 916.323.1748. (It's publication no. L-80A.)

payments will be, using the repayment guides in the promissory note. By projecting your potential earnings, you can set your borrowing limits. Keep track of how much you borrow. Give yourself some credit – borrow smart.

- ▶ **Know your rights and responsibilities.** As a borrower, you have important rights and responsibilities which are outlined in the promissory note. You're expected to know and understand these rights and responsibilities.
- ▶ **Simplify loan repayment by staying with one lender.** Many lenders make loans to students and their lending policies differ. Borrow from the lender that best meets your needs. Remaining with the same lender for any additional loans will keep payments more manageable and reduce the number of lenders to contact for changes in name, address, or enrollment status.
- ▶ **Keep in touch with the lender and school.** Problems will arise if your records with the lender are inaccurate or outdated. If you change your name, move, leave school, or change your graduation date, you need to inform the lender promptly. If it appears that you're no longer in school or cannot be contacted by the lender, your loan could go into repayment prematurely.

► **Lenders have three options in servicing your loan taken out under the Federal Family Education Loan Program.** They can keep the account and service the loan; transfer the account to a servicing agency; or sell the loan to a secondary market which may contract with a servicing agency.

► **Repayment for subsidized Stafford loans begins six months after you drop below half-time.** This six-month grace period allows you time to organize your finances, obtain employment, and prepare to begin repaying your loan.

► **Interest payments on unsubsidized Stafford loans start immediately,** with payment on the principal following the same terms as those for subsidized Stafford loans. To let interest accrue, select the option on your promissory note.

► **Repayment of PLUS loans begins immediately.** Your parents will be paying both principal and interest on the loan while you're still in college.

► **Avoid default by filing for a deferment or forbearance.** If unemployment, temporary financial setbacks, or other problems make it difficult to repay your loan, you may be eligible for a deferment of six months or more. Deferments aren't available if your loan is in default. If you don't qualify for a deferment and are unable to make payments, ask your lender for a hardship extension or forbearance where payments are postponed or reduced. During

deferments, the federal government pays the interest on subsidized loans; with forbearances, interest accrues on both the principal and any capitalized interest. For more information about your deferment options, call EDFUND at 916.526.7900. Don't wait until it's too late!

► **A defaulted loan is serious.** If you default, it means that the lender has turned the loan over for collection and the entire amount is due and payable. Consequences include loss of additional financial aid eligibility; garnishment of state and federal income tax refunds; wage garnishment; withholding of lottery winnings; damaged credit rating; loss of Stafford loan benefits; and assessment of collection costs. EDFUND will take all steps necessary to collect the money owed and will take you to court and use other legal action, if necessary. Pay close attention to the terms of your loan.

► **It can cost money to borrow money.** There may be origination and insurance fees, in addition to interest.

► **The longer you take to pay off a loan, the more interest you'll pay.**

► **Prompt and timely payments are critical.** Paying off a student loan is a great way to develop a good credit history, particularly for recent graduates just starting a career.

## Loan Repayment Chart

Borrowers are better off when they borrow conservatively, budget wisely, and plan ahead. Knowing the monthly payments for the amount you borrow is a great start.

INTEREST RATE		7.00%		8.25%		9.00%	
TOTAL AMOUNT BORROWED	No. OF PAYMENTS	PAYMENT	TOTAL INTEREST	PAYMENT	TOTAL INTEREST	PAYMENT	TOTAL INTEREST
\$3,000	76	\$50	\$702	\$50	\$874	\$52	\$947
\$5,000	120	\$58	\$1,966	\$61	\$2,359	\$63	\$2,601
\$8,000	120	\$93	\$3,147	\$98	\$3,774	\$101	\$4,161
\$10,000	120	\$116	\$3,933	\$123	\$4,718	\$127	\$5,201
\$16,000	120	\$186	\$6,292	\$196	\$7,549	\$207	\$8,322
\$20,000	120	\$232	\$7,866	\$245	\$9,437	\$253	\$10,402
\$25,000	120	\$290	\$9,832	\$307	\$11,796	\$317	\$13,003
\$35,000	120	\$406	\$13,766	\$429	\$16,514	\$443	\$18,204
\$50,000	120	\$581	\$19,666	\$613	\$23,591	\$633	\$20,006

## WHAT FINANCIAL AID DOES MY COLLEGE OFFER?

Your college's financial aid office has information on the major financial aid programs, as well as the unique ones offered by the college. Financial aid offices also provide:

- ▶ an explanation of how much aid you're eligible to receive.
- ▶ help completing the FAFSA.
- ▶ advice on financial planning and money management.
- ▶ reference books on sources of financial aid funds.
- ▶ information on applying for a student loan, interest rates, and repayment schedules.
- ▶ help in a financial emergency with short-term loans.

### Institution-Based Aid

Not all financial aid is provided by the state or federal government. Many colleges have their own grant and scholarship programs. For example, University of California and California State University campuses offer their own unique grants and scholarships to eligible students, as do many private colleges. Check with the financial aid office of each college you're considering for information on its unique financial aid opportunities.

### Community College Fee Waiver

The California Community College Board of Governors' Enrollment Fee Waiver pays the enrollment fees for students who are California residents and who meet one of the following:

- ▶ have already qualified for financial aid, such as a Pell Grant or Cal Grant; or

- ▶ receive CalWORKs, SSI or General Assistance/General Relief, or whose family receives this assistance; or
- ▶ meet the following income standards:

NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD (INCLUDING YOURSELF)	TOTAL FAMILY INCOME LAST YEAR* (ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME AND/OR UNTAXED INCOME)
1	\$7,500 or less
2	\$15,000 or less
3	\$16,000 or less
4	\$17,000 or less

*\*Add \$1,000 for each additional dependent.*

Dependents of deceased or disabled veterans eligible for benefits under the California Veterans Dependents Educational Assistance Program and dependents of deceased or disabled California National Guard members who are certified by the Adjutant General's Office also qualify for the fee waiver. For more information, contact your community college's financial aid office.

### Educational Opportunity Programs

The Educational Opportunity Programs (EOP) at California State University and University of California campuses provide grants, counseling, or tutorial services to low-income disadvantaged students. Counseling and tutorial services are offered by the campus EOP office, and grants are provided through the financial aid office.

To qualify, you must be disadvantaged according to state regulations and enrolled full time at a California State University or University of California campus (if enrolled less than full-time, approval of the EOP director is needed). To learn more, contact your EOP or financial aid office.

## Extended Opportunity Programs and Services

The Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS) at California community colleges provide grants, counseling and tutorial services to low-income disadvantaged students. For this program, you must be disadvantaged according to state regulations and enrolled full time at a community college (if enrolled less than full time, approval of the EOPS director is needed). Questions? Contact your EOPS office or financial aid office.

## Cooperative Agencies Resources for Education

The Cooperative Agencies Resources for Education is a special educational support program for EOPS students who are welfare recipients and single parents with preschoolers. CARE offers counseling, transportation, grants and services for child care, textbooks and educational supplies. The program operates on most California community college campuses.

## Tuition Payment Plans

Your college may have special installment plans with finance charges for parents who cannot afford lump-sum tuition payments. Some schools offer prepaid tuition plans that protect you from future tuition increases, or provide discounts for paying in advance or if more than one family member attends the same school.

## WHAT BENEFITS ARE THERE FOR SPECIAL GROUPS?

### Veterans and Their Dependents

► **Federal Educational Benefits** The Montgomery G.I. Bill and the Montgomery G.I. Bill-Selected Reserve provide educational benefits for individuals entering military service or the reserves after June 30, 1985. Reservists who have enlisted for six or more years after July 1, 1985 may be eligible for the Selected Reserve Education Benefit.

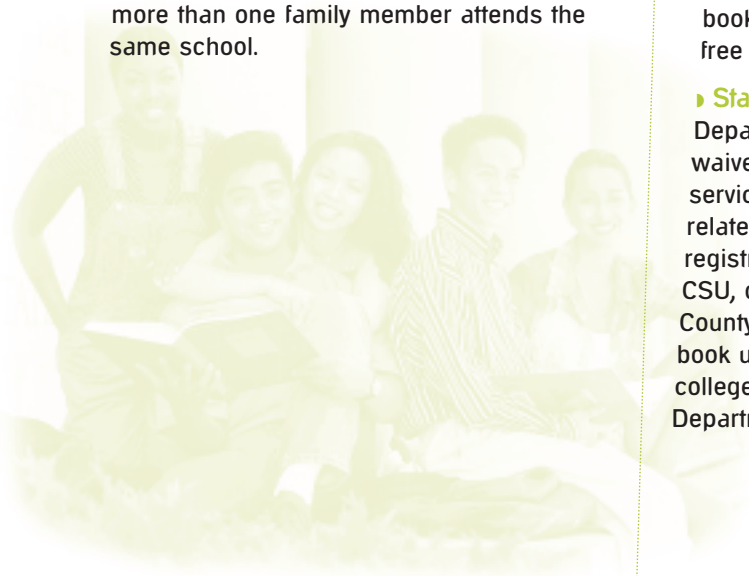
VEAP is the post-Vietnam era Veterans Educational Assistance Program for those who entered the service after December 31, 1976 and contributed to the VEAP fund while on active duty or had contributions made for them by the military.

Service-disabled veterans may be eligible for vocational rehabilitation benefits from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Educational benefits also are available to veterans' dependents if the veteran (spouse or parent) died in service, was totally disabled, or is listed as missing in action. There is also a Veterans Work-Study program.

For more information, contact your college's Office of Veterans Affairs, the local office of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (in the phone book under *U.S. Government Offices*), or call toll-free 1.800.827.1000.

► **State Educational Benefits** The California Department of Veterans Affairs administers a fee waiver program for children and dependents of service-connected disabled veterans or service-related deceased veterans. Under the program, registration and tuition fees are waived at any UC, CSU, or California community college. Contact the County Veterans Service office (listed in the phone book under *County Government Offices*), your college's Office of Veterans Affairs, or the California Department of Veterans Affairs at 1.800.952.5626.



## Surviving Dependents of Law Enforcement or Fire Prevention Personnel

Children of California city, county, or state law enforcement or fire prevention personnel who were killed or died as a result of active duty are eligible for registration fee waivers (also known as Alan Patee Scholarships) at any California public institution of higher education. You need to provide verification documentation, such as a letter from the law enforcement or fire prevention retirement benefits administrator, a birth certificate, and death certificate. Contact your school bursar's office for more information.

## Disabled Students

Disabled students who meet the academic qualifications for a college should apply for admission and, if needed, financial aid. By law, a qualified student cannot be excluded from college solely because of a disability.

All public schools and colleges, and many independent schools, provide disabled student services. Benefits may include counseling, tutoring, readers, interpreters, note takers, special parking zones, and loan of special equipment. You may also request that a class be relocated to a more accessible place on campus.

Your student budget, as calculated by the college, should include all educational expenses necessary to accommodate your disability. Be sure to work with your financial aid office if you apply, so they understand your particular circumstances.

For more information, contact the college's disabled students office, the national organizations serving your particular disability, or the nearest office of the California Department of Rehabilitation (in the phone book under *State Government Offices*).

If you have a disability severe enough to interfere with getting a job, you may be eligible for vocational rehabilitation services from the California Department of Rehabilitation. Services are provided to assist eligible individuals with achieving an employment goal and are provided within an approved, written rehabilitation plan. Services may include help with tuition and fees,

books, tools, assistive technology, and transportation. If funds are insufficient to serve all eligible applicants, those with the most severe disabilities are given priority for service.

Hearing-impaired individuals with a Telecommunication Device for the Deaf may contact the California Student Aid Commission at TDD 916.526.7542. In addition, the U.S. Department of Education offers a free cassette recording of financial aid information. Call 1.800.4.FED.AID or TDD 1.800.730.8313.

The publication, *1998 Financial Aid for Students with Disabilities*, produced by the HEATH Resource Center of the American Council on Education, is available free by calling 202.939-9320 or writing to HEATH, One Dupont Circle NW, Suite 800, Washington D.C. 20036-1193.

## Native Americans

Native American students who can prove membership in a federally recognized tribe may receive education grants from the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs. If you're a member of a California tribe, contact the Bureau's Office of Indian Education, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825, or call the BIA at 916.979.2560 to learn more.

## Families with Dependent Children

If you're both a student and a parent, you may receive cash aid through the CalWORKs (California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids) program if your child's other parent is deceased or absent from the home; you or your spouse are physically or mentally disabled, or unemployed; or you're working less than 100 hours a month. Contact your local welfare office for more information.

## Athletes

Athletes considering a National Collegiate Athletic Association college should contact the NCAA for information on college recruiting rules, grade point average and testing requirements, and registration requirements. Write to the Association at 6201 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas, or call 913.339.1906.

## WHAT ABOUT OTHER OPTIONS?

### Federal Tax Benefits

You or your parents may be eligible for a HOPE Scholarship or Lifetime Learning income tax credit, which are claimed when you file your taxes. The HOPE Scholarship provides a federal tax credit of up to \$1,500 for first- and second-year students. Here's how it's calculated: 100% of the first \$1,000 of the taxpayer's out-of-pocket costs for tuition and fees, and 50% of the second \$1,000 in qualified college expenses. The Lifetime Learning tax credit is equal to 20% of a family's tuition expenses, up to \$5,000, for the third and fourth years of college or graduate study.

Taxpayers can also deduct up to \$1,000 in student loan interest paid in 1998. This deduction increases in 1999 to \$1,500. The deduction may only be used for interest paid during the first five years in which payments are required. Individuals may deduct interest paid on student loans taken out for their own education, or their spouses' or dependents' education.

Recent tax laws also created the Education Individual Retirement Account, where earnings on investments are tax free if they are used to pay for college.

For more information on the new tax cuts, visit the IRS' web site at [www.irs.ustreas.gov/prod/hot/tax-law.html](http://www.irs.ustreas.gov/prod/hot/tax-law.html).

In addition, EDFUND publishes *Tax Benefits for Higher Education*. This booklet provides valuable information about the benefits available under the tax laws, as well as information about the limitations of these programs. To request a copy, call 916.526.7282. (It's publication number I-91.)

## Scholarship Search Services

**Beware:** You may receive information from scholarship companies offering to locate unused scholarships for a fee. Be very cautious about sending money to organizations making generous scholarship promises and advertising that large amounts of financial aid go unused. Many are scams, although there are legitimate companies that offer access to lists of scholarships for a fee. Others charge a fee to compare your profile with a database of scholarship opportunities. The difference: legitimate companies never guarantee or promise scholarships or grants. Be sure you've exhausted all the free resources first.

### Scholarshare

Scholarshare is an innovative new tax-deferred savings plan for California students and their families administered by the California Student Aid Commission. Under the program, individuals can make contributions toward the future postsecondary education expenses of specified children, grandchildren, or others into the Scholarshare Trust. Contributions are pooled together and invested by experienced professionals selecting diversified investments in order to maximize earnings while reducing long-term risk. Funds grow on a tax-deferred basis, and when withdrawn to pay college expenses, earnings on the principal are taxable by the state and federal governments at the students' rate rather than the parents'. For more information, contact the Commission at 916.526.7590 or visit the Scholarshare Web pages at [www.csac.ca.gov](http://www.csac.ca.gov).

### Private Scholarships

In addition to applying for the major federal, state, and institution-based sources of financial aid, scholarships from a community or professional group, business, labor union, church, or national foundation can help with college costs, too. Some scholarships are based on financial need; others may be based on good grades, leadership ability, special talents, or heritage.

Use the reference list in the back of this workbook to research information on scholarships at your library. There's also a guide to financial aid information on the World Wide Web inside the front cover.

► **Community organizations** Many civic and community groups such as Rotary, Elks, American Legion, 4H, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Chamber of Commerce, PTA, and others offer scholarships and other assistance. Contact the various patriotic, civic, fraternal, religious, ethnic, social, and professional organizations in your community.

► **Employers** Many private businesses and corporations offer scholarships or loans to employees' children or to students who live in the community where the company is located. Others offer aid to students majoring in fields related to the company's activities or interests. Company personnel offices have application information and forms.

► **Professional, Career and Trade Associations** Libraries have directories of scholarships and loans offered by professional, career, and trade associations in your proposed career or field of study. Also, ask your art or shop teacher, coach or bandmaster about schools looking for students with your talents. Scholarship leads also may be listed in magazines related to your special interests and skills.

### National Merit Scholarships

The independent, nonprofit Merit Scholarship Corporation awards about 5,000 scholarships each year. Students compete on the basis of test scores, academic and extracurricular achievements, and school recommendations. Taking the Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test (PSAT/NMSQT) in the fall of your junior year in high school will enter you in the competition.

### The Armed Services

Educational benefits and scholarships are available to those who serve in the U.S. Armed Services. In some programs, enlistees receive an education first,

## ANNUAL SALARIES

### Estimated Entry Level

*Before accepting a loan, consider your future income and ability to repay.*

POSITION	DEGREE	ANNUAL GROSS SALARY
Accountant	Bachelor's Master's	\$29,400 33,000
Architect		27,000
Chemist	Bachelor's Master's Doctorate	25,000 31,100 45,000
College/University Faculty	Instructor Asst. Professor Assoc. Professor Professor	30,800 40,100 48,300 65,400
Computer Programmer		35,167
Computer Scientist and System Analyst		36,597
Cosmetologist and Barber		15,080
Dental Assistant		18,772
Emergency Medical Technician	EMT-Basic EMT-Paramedic	25,051 30,407
Engineer	Bachelor's Master's Doctorate	38,500 45,400 59,200
Firefighter		34,216
Forestry/Conservation Worker		24,200
Graphic Designer		23,000
Lawyer		40,000
Librarian		28,700
Mathematician	Bachelor's Master's	31,800 38,300
Nurse	RN	36,244
Occupational Therapist		40,560
Pharmacist		51,584
Physical Therapist		39,364
Physician	First Year (Resident) MD	32,789 160,000
Police Officer		34,700
Psychologist	Bachelor's Master's Doctorate	19,500 29,000 35,800
School Counselor		44,100
Secretary		19,700
Social Worker	Bachelor's	25,000
Teacher		37,900
Travel Agent		16,400
Veterinarian		29,900

Source: Occupational Handbook 1998-99

and serve an equivalent amount of military time after graduation. Other programs allow you to accumulate money for an education while completing an initial enlistment period. Some scholarships pay full tuition and all instructional fees, and may include a living allowance. Loan repayment is also available to Army service personnel. For more information, contact your local Armed Forces recruiting office or call 1.800.USA.ROTC.

### Working Your Way Through College

It may not be possible to earn all your own college costs, but a part-time or summer job can help reduce the amount you need to borrow. School employment offices can help you find a job on or off campus. Also, check with the local office of the California Employment Development Department for job listings.

On some campuses, work-study programs help students find career-related jobs.

Community service jobs through AmeriCorps provide earnings and educational awards. For more information, call 916.323.7646 or visit [www.cns.gov/ameri-corps.html](http://www.cns.gov/ameri-corps.html).

### Finishing College Sooner

High school students can take The College Board's Advanced Placement examinations and receive college credit for honors courses or independent study for 31 college-level courses in 18 subject areas, including foreign languages, English, history, science, mathematics, music, and art. Advanced college placement avoids repeating work and could save the cost of up to one year of study. See your high school counselor to learn more.

### Reentry Students

Reentry students—individuals who return to college after some time away—might find that a college will give academic credit for job, volunteer, or travel experiences. The College Board's College-

Level Examination Program is a nationwide program of testing for college credit. Exams are based on undergraduate courses in a variety of subjects. CLEP enables you to demonstrate knowledge gained outside formal educational settings and assists colleges in recognizing and rewarding that knowledge. Contact CLEP, c/o The College Board, Western Regional Office, Suite 480, 2099 Gateway Place, San Jose, CA 95110-1017.

### Cooperative Education

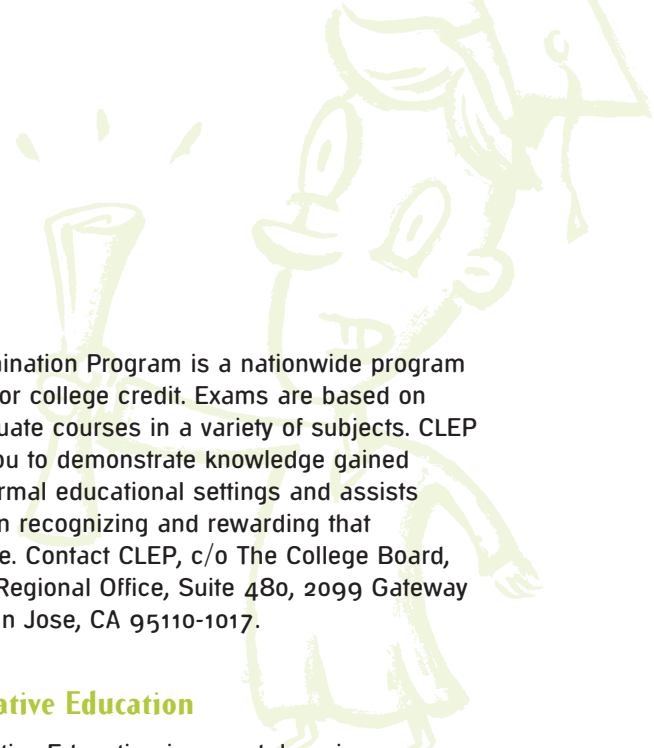
Cooperative Education is a work-learning program that incorporates paid work experience with classroom studies. Co-op placements can be arranged on an alternate plan, where you alternate full-time work with full-time school, or a parallel plan, where you work part-time while attending classes. In most cases, academic credit is received during the experience.

Cooperative Education programs do not provide financial aid. However, students can often earn enough to pay for their educational expenses.

Cooperative Education programs are available at public and independent schools and colleges. For more information, visit the Web site [www.careers.csulb.edu/ccea](http://www.careers.csulb.edu/ccea), or write to the California Cooperative Education Association, c/o Career Development Center, California State University, Long Beach, 1250 Bellflower Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90840-0113, telephone 562.985.7508.

### Private Loans

Home equity loans and other commercial and private loans can also help finance college costs. In addition, a number of banks, credit card companies, and other businesses offer their own student loans. Be sure you understand all the terms and conditions before applying for or accepting any loan.



## What are my RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES?

Education beyond high school requires time, money, and effort. As a student and consumer, you should evaluate your education and training options carefully. Learn all you can about a college's academic program, facilities, graduation rates, cost of attendance, refund policies and financial aid programs.

### Your Rights

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO ASK A COLLEGE:

- ▶ What it costs to attend, and what its refund policies are if you drop out.
- ▶ How the college determines whether you're making satisfactory academic progress, and what happens if you're not.
- ▶ What financial help is available, including information on all federal, state, and college financial aid programs.
- ▶ About the deadlines for submitting applications for each financial aid program and how financial aid recipients are selected.
- ▶ How your financial need is determined. This process includes how costs for tuition and fees, room and board, transportation, books and supplies, personal and miscellaneous expenses are considered in your student budget.
- ▶ What resources (such as parental contribution, other financial aid, personal assets) are considered in the financial need calculation, and how much of your financial need, as determined by the college, is met.
- ▶ To explain the various programs in your financial aid package, and how and when you'll receive your aid.
- ▶ To reconsider your financial aid application, if you believe you've been treated unfairly.
- ▶ How much of your financial aid must be repaid, and what portion is grant or gift aid. You have the right to know what the student loan interest rate is, the total amount that must be repaid, payback procedures, when repayment begins, and how long you have to repay.
- ▶ How to apply for additional aid, if your financial circumstances change.

### Your Responsibilities

YOU HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO:

- ▶ Review and consider all information about a college's program before enrolling.
- ▶ Complete the financial aid application accurately and submit it on time to the right place. Intentional misrepresentation on an application for federal financial aid is a violation of law and a criminal offense subject to penalties.
- ▶ Read and keep copies of all forms and agreements you sign.
- ▶ Respond promptly and return all requested additional documentation, verification, corrections, or new information to the appropriate agency.
- ▶ Notify the college and lender of changes in your name, permanent mailing address, marital or enrollment status.
- ▶ Know and comply with the deadlines for applications or reapplications for aid, and understand the school's refund procedures.
- ▶ Repay your student loans. Some lenders now offer incentives for borrowers who repay their loans on time.
- ▶ File for a deferment or forbearance if you need to, to avoid default.

## MONEY MANAGEMENT tips

No matter how much financial aid you receive in scholarship, grant, loan, or part-time employment, it's important to know as much as possible about money management. You can reduce your dependence on long-term loans while you're in college if you use good money management skills. Those same skills can enable you to manage your earnings after graduation so you can repay your loans while investing in your own financial future.

Good budgeting is at the heart of effective money management. Following is a nine-month budget for 1998-99 and a budget planning worksheet you can use to manage your money while in college.

### Nine-Month Student Budget 1998-99

ALLOWANCE		WITH PARENTS	CAMPUS HOUSING	OFF-CAMPUS
<b>Tuition and Fees<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>ACTUAL INSTITUTIONAL CHARGES</b>		
<b>Books and Supplies<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>\$ 648 PER ACADEMIC YEAR</b>		
<b>Food<sup>3</sup></b>	PER MONTH PER YEAR	\$276/month \$2,484/year	Actual institutional charges <sup>4</sup>	\$190/month \$1,710/year
<b>Housing<sup>5</sup></b>	PER MONTH PER YEAR	Included in above		\$492/month \$4,428/year
<b>Transportation<sup>6</sup></b>	PER MONTH PER YEAR	\$77/month \$693/year	\$61/month \$559/year	\$89/month \$801/year
<b>Child/Dependent Care</b>		<i>Reasonable expenses with adequate documentation provided by the student, depending upon age and number of children.</i>		
<b>Personal/Miscellaneous<sup>7</sup></b>	PER MONTH PER YEAR	\$165/month \$1,485/year	\$135/month \$1,215/year	\$179/month \$1,611/year
<b>Loan Fees</b>		<i>For student loan borrowers, actual or average loan origination and insurance fees.</i>		
<b>Total, excluding allowances based on actual institutional charges</b>	PER MONTH PER YEAR	\$590/month \$5,310/year	\$268/month \$2,412/year	\$1,022/month \$9,198/year

1 Includes all mandatory fees.

2 Doesn't include purchase of a computer.

3 Includes food, snacks, meals on campus.

4 If contract is for less than nine months, adjustment may be made at the rate of \$276/month or fraction thereof.

5 Includes dorm charges, rent, utilities, household supplies, etc.

6 Includes minimal vehicle maintenance.

7 Includes clothing, laundry, and dry cleaning, personal care, gifts, recreation, etc.

# Budget

Use this worksheet to calculate your income and expenses.

## PLANNING WORKSHEET

INCOME SOURCE		ESTIMATED YEARLY TOTAL	ESTIMATED MONTHLY TOTAL
MONEY FROM PARENTS			
MONEY FROM SAVINGS			
WORK-STUDY			
SCHOLARSHIPS			
GRANTS			
LOANS			
SPOUSE'S WAGES			
OTHER			
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		\$	\$

EXPENSES		ESTIMATED YEARLY TOTAL	ESTIMATED MONTHLY TOTAL
TUITION			
FEES			
BOOKS/SUPPLIES			
RENT/HOUSING			
UTILITIES			
GAS/ELECTRICITY			
TELEPHONE			
CHILD CARE			
OTHER			
TRANSPORTATION	Auto Gas		
	Auto Maintenance		
	Auto Insurance		
	Auto Registration		
	Auto Payment		
	Public Transportation		
	Parking		
FOOD	Groceries		
	Restaurants		
	Snacks		
CLOTHING	Clothes		
	Laundry/Dry Cleaning		
ENTERTAINMENT			
CREDIT CARD DEBT			
MEDICAL/DENTAL			
MISCELLANEOUS			
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		\$	\$
<b>TOTAL INCOME LESS TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		= \$	= \$
		(Available Funds)	(Available Funds)

If your expenses are greater than your income, you'll need to look at options for reducing your expenses and/or supplementing your income. A consumer credit counselor can help.

# Major Financial Aid Programs

... AT A GLANCE

- Waives enrollment and other fees at California community colleges
- Contact your financial aid office or the California Student Aid Commission
- Contact your financial aid office or ED FUND
- † Loan amount limited to college costs minus financial aid
- †† Combines outstanding student loans to make repayment easier
- \* Applications available February 1 from high school principals
- \*\* Applications available March 1 from schools with approved teacher credentialing programs

	PROGRAM	WHO CAN APPLY	ANNUAL AWARDS UP TO...	FILING DEADLINE	FORMS REQUIRED	SEE PAGE...
<b>GRANTS</b> Need-based financial aid that does not have to be repaid	Federal Pell Grant	undergraduates	\$3,000	contact your financial aid office	FAFSA	14
	Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	undergraduates	\$4,000	contact your financial aid office	FAFSA	14
	Cal Grant A	undergraduates	\$9,036	March 2, 1999	FAFSA, GPA Verification Form	10
	Cal Grant B	undergraduates	\$9,036	March 2, 1999	FAFSA, GPA Verification Form	10
	Cal Grant C	occupational/career students	\$2,890	March 2, 1999	FAFSA, GPA Verification Form	10
	Cal Grant T	students with BA degrees enrolled in teacher preparation programs	\$9,036	June 1, 1999	FAFSA, Cal Grant T Enrollment and GPA Verification Form	10
	Board of Governors' Fee Waiver	California community college students	•	ongoing	FAFSA	19
	Cooperative Agencies Resources for Education	California community college students	contact your financial aid office	contact your financial aid office	contact your financial aid office	20
	Educational Opportunity Programs	undergraduates at UCs and CSUs	\$1,000	contact your financial aid office	contact your financial aid office	19
	Extended Opportunity Programs and Services	California community college students	\$900	contact your financial aid office	contact your financial aid office	20
<b>WORK-STUDY</b> School assists in locating a job related to your studies	Federal Work-Study	undergraduates/graduate students	contact your financial aid office	contact your financial aid office	FAFSA	14
	State Work-Study	undergraduates/graduate students	contact your financial aid office	contact your financial aid office	FAFSA	14
<b>LOANS</b> Borrowed money that must be repaid with interest	Federal Perkins Loan	undergraduates/graduate students	U - \$3,000 G - \$5,000	contact your financial aid office	FAFSA, Loan Application and Promissory Note	17
	Federal Stafford Loan (Subsidized & Unsubsidized)	undergraduates/graduate students	U - \$2,625-\$5,500 G - \$8,500	•••	FAFSA and Promissory Note	14
	Additional Unsubsidized Stafford Loan	undergraduates/graduate students	U - \$5,000 G - \$10,000	•••	FAFSA and Promissory Note	14
	Federal PLUS Loan	parents of dependent students	†	•••	PLUS Loan Application and Promissory Note	15
	Federal Consolidation Loan	undergraduates/graduate students	††	contact lender	Loan Application and Promissory Note	16
<b>SPECIAL PROGRAMS</b>	Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	undergraduates	\$1,121	nominations by March 31, 1999*	••	10
	Assumption Program of Loans for Education	undergraduates/graduate students	\$11,000 (for four years of service)	nominations by June 30, 1999**	••	12
	Graduate Assumption Program of Loans for Education	graduate students planning to teach at college level	\$6,000 (for three years of service)	contact CA Student Aid Commission	FAFSA, GPA Verification Form	12
	Child Development Teacher Grant	undergraduates	\$1,000-\$2,000	ongoing	••	13
	Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Scholarship	undergraduates	\$9,036	ongoing	••	13
<b>INSTITUTION-BASED AID</b>	Unique scholarships and grants	undergraduates/graduate students	contact your financial aid office	contact your financial aid office	contact your financial aid office	19

## WHERE DO I GO FOR MORE INFORMATION?

You can search for information on scholarships, grants, and loans in the directories at your library. In addition, the U.S. Department of Education publishes *The Student Guide to Financial Aid*, available for free by calling 1.800.4.FED.AID. You also can check out the World Wide Web.

The following reference list was compiled by librarians at California State University, Sacramento:

**ANNUAL REGISTER OF GRANT SUPPORT.** Chicago: Marquis, Annual. Detailed descriptions of grant programs offered by a wide variety of organizations are given within broad subject categories. Many of the grants for college and graduate study are included in the *Education-Scholar Aid Programs* and *Special Populations* categories.

**A'S AND B'S OF ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIPS.** Alexandria, VA: Octameron, Annual. Good general information on financial assistance prefaces the main body of tabular data on major awards available at colleges throughout the country.

**BARRON'S COMPLETE COLLEGE FINANCING GUIDE.** NY: Barron's Educational Series, 1997. Includes a variety of methods for financing a college education; how, when, and where to apply for college scholarships and tuition loans. Examples of forms and instructions for submitting applications.

**CHRONICLE FINANCIAL AID GUIDE.** Moravia, NY: Chronicle Guidance, Annual. Detailed information on grants and scholarships available from organizations and societies. Also contains financial aid information arranged by state.

**COLLEGE BLUE BOOK.** *Scholarships, Fellowships, Grants and Loans.* New York: MacMillan, Annual. Four indexes provide easy access to loans and scholarships by titles, subject, level of education and sponsoring organization.

### THE COLLEGE COSTS AND FINANCIAL AID HANDBOOK.

New York: The College Entrance Examination Board, 1998. A guide for prospective college students and their parents who are assessing the true costs of college and planning to meet these costs. Topics include preparing a budget, evaluating family financial resources, and applying for financial aid.

**COLLEGE FINANCIAL AID ANNUAL.** New York: Prentice-Hall, Annual. Includes a list of more than 2,000 private scholarships, with a helpful section on cooperative education programs.

### COLLEGE IN CALIFORNIA: THE INSIDE TRACK 1995.

Los Gatos: Baywood House Inc. A straightforward book with up-to-date specifics on what it takes to plan for and go to college in California and how to pay for it.

### DIRECTORY OF FINANCIAL AIDS FOR WOMEN.

San Carlos, CA: Reference Service Press, Biennial. Includes over 1,000 references to public and private sources of financial aid for women, including scholarships, fellowships, loans, grants, awards, and internships.

**DON'T MISS OUT: THE AMBITIOUS STUDENT'S GUIDE TO FINANCIAL AID.** Alexandria: Octameron Press, Annual. Traditional funding sources as well as more creative financing possibilities. Comprehensive but concise, it dispels a few myths in the process.

**FINANCIAL AID FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS.** El Dorado Hills, CA: Reference Service Press. Biennial. Contains details of scholarships, fellowships, grants, loans, awards, prizes, and internships for African Americans.

**FINANCIAL AID FOR ASIAN AMERICANS.** El Dorado Hills, CA: Reference Service Press. Biennial. Contains details of scholarships, fellowships, grants, loans, awards, prizes, and internships for Asian Americans.

**FINANCIAL AID FOR HISPANIC AMERICANS.** El Dorado Hills, CA: Reference Service Press. Biennial. Contains details of scholarships, fellowships, grants, loans, awards, prizes, and internships for Hispanic Americans.

**FINANCIAL AID FOR NATIVE AMERICANS.** El Dorado Hills, CA: Reference Service Press. Biennial. Contains details of scholarships, fellowships, grants, loans, awards, prizes, and internships for Native Americans.

**FINANCIAL AIDS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.** *Dubuque: Brown and Benchmark, Biennial.* Information on over 5,000 scholarships and student aid programs, both specialized and general. An introductory section presents guidelines for students and counselors on how to apply for scholarships and reviews the requirements of the SAT and ACT exams.

**FINANCIAL AID FOR THE DISABLED AND THEIR FAMILIES.** *San Carlos, CA: Reference Service Press, Biennial.* Describes over 400 financial aid programs open only to the disabled and their dependents.

**FREE COLLEGE MONEY, TERM PAPERS, AND SEX ED.** *Kensington, MD: Information USA, Inc. 1994.* Detailed directory of federal, state, and other sources of funding for college. Section on Term Papers, Sex(ed) is an annotated list of hotlines and sources of help with campus life. Includes Top 40 lists of best states for students, campuses with highest crime, etc.

**FREE MONEY FOR COLLEGE.** *New York: Facts on File, 1996.* A digest that pulls together information from a variety of directories. More than 1,000 grants and scholarships for undergraduate studies are listed by state, field of study, category of student, i.e. women, disabled. Emphasis is on private institutions and organizations. Many of the grants are quite specialized and specific. Other titles in this series: *Free Money from Colleges and Universities* and *Free Money for College from the Government.*

**FUND YOUR WAY THROUGH COLLEGE: UNCOVERING 1,700 GREAT OPPORTUNITIES IN UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL AID.** *Detroit: Gale. Biennial.* Complete information on sources of grants, with a useful vocational pathfinder, which matches qualifications and interests to scholarships and awards.

**HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS GUIDE TO MERIT AND OTHER NO-NEED FUNDING.** *El Dorado Hills, CA: Reference Service Press. Biennial.* A guide to 1,100 merit scholarships and other no-need college funding programs, open only to high school seniors, that have no income level restrictions.

**HIGHER EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR MINORITIES AND WOMEN: ANNOTATED SELECTIONS.** *Annual.* \$3 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

**HOW TO WIN A SPORTS SCHOLARSHIP.** *Los Angeles: First Base Sports, Inc. 1995.* Encourages student-athletes, including those who are not stars, to take the initiative in the recruiting process. Includes chapters on how to assess athletic and academic skills, how to build a Sports Resume Kit, and how to negotiate scholarship offers successfully. Provides examples of sports resumes, cover letters, and contact letters.

**NEED A LIFT? TO EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES, CAREERS, LOANS, SCHOLARSHIPS, EMPLOYMENT.** *Annual.* \$2 from American Legion Education Program, P. O. Box 1050, Indianapolis, IN 46206.

**PETERSON'S COLLEGE MONEY HANDBOOK.** *Princeton: Peterson's Guides. Annual.* Basic tuition and financial aid information through college profiles.

**SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, AND LOANS: A GUIDE TO EDUCATION-RELATED FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS AND PROFESSIONALS.** *Detroit: Gale, 1996. Biennial.* This title matches vocational goals with available and appropriate career or discipline-specific funding sources. Descriptive listings are provided for nearly 4,000 scholarships or fellowships. Comprehensive indexes include categories such as "Special Recipient" and "Place of Study." Preface on "Practical Tips on How to Find Financial Aid" provides a good introduction to effective strategies.

**10-MINUTE GUIDE TO PAYING FOR COLLEGE.** *New York: Arco, 1996.* Covers basics of financing options, examples of financial aid forms, deadlines, average costs for freshman year. Directed to students and parents.

**WORLDWIDE COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP DIRECTORY.** *Franklin Lakes, NJ: Career Press, 1995.* Arranged by broad fields of study, this book includes descriptive listings of scholarships, fellowships, grants and loans. Indexed by major and by general eligibility requirements.

## FINANCIAL AID GLOSSARY

**Assets:** elements of your and your family's financial worth; includes real estate other than your primary residence, stocks, bonds, cash savings but not a family farm or retirement assets.

**California resident:** an unmarried student under 18 if your parents have been legal California residents for one year before September 20, 1999; or if you've lived with a responsible nonparent adult for two years prior to September 20, 1999, and that adult has been a California legal resident for at least one year; or if a parent is in the U.S. Armed Forces, stationed in California and on active duty when classes begin. All married students, regardless of age, and unmarried students 18 or older, must establish their own residency.

**Campus-based aid:** the three federal programs administered by colleges: Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, Federal Perkins Loan, and Federal Work-Study.

**Citizen/eligible noncitizen:** generally, a U.S. citizen, U.S. national (includes natives of American Samoa and Swains Island), or a U.S. permanent resident who has an unexpired Alien Registration Receipt Card. Other eligible noncitizens are those who have an Arrival-Departure Record from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service showing one of the accepted designations, or a Temporary Resident Card. Citizens of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau are eligible for Pell Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants or Federal Work-Study only. Also see the FAFSA.

**Cost of attendance:** the total costs of college for the school year; also called student budget.

**Default:** failure to make loan payments or otherwise honor a loan's terms; reported to credit bureaus and can influence future credit and ability to receive financial aid.

**Deferment:** when a borrower is allowed to postpone paying a loan; not for loans in default.

**Dependent student:** a student under 24-years-old who doesn't qualify as an independent student by federal guidelines and whose parental income and asset information is used in calculating his or her expected family contribution. Dependent students must include parental information on the FAFSA to be considered for financial aid.

**Direct loans:** student loans offered under the Federal Direct Loan Program, where the federal government is the sole lender.

**Direct Loan Program:** the collective name for the subsidized Direct, unsubsidized Direct, and Direct PLUS loan programs; also known as the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program.

**Expected family contribution (EFC):** the portion of your and your family's financial resources that should be available to help pay educational costs.

**FAFSA:** the Free Application for Federal Student Aid.

**FAFSA Express:** an electronic financial aid application for use with a computer, FAFSA Express software, and modem.

**FAFSA on the Web:** an electronic financial aid application on the Internet that allows you to complete and file the FAFSA online.

**Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program:** consists of the Federal Stafford (subsidized and unsubsidized), PLUS and Consolidation loans; these loans are made by commercial lenders.

**Federal methodology:** formula, defined by statute, that is used to determine the expected family contribution (EFC) for federal financial aid.

**Federal processor:** the federal government's computer system that analyzes the information on your FAFSA, calculates how much you and your family can pay toward college, and sends out the Student Aid Report; also called central processing service.

**Financial aid package:** an offer of financial aid, usually a combination of grant, loan and/or employment opportunities.

**Financial Aid Transcript (FAT):** a record of federal student aid received.

**Financial need:** the difference between the expected family contribution and the school's student budget; the amount of aid you're eligible to receive; also known as financial aid eligibility.

**Forbearance:** when a lender allows the borrower to temporarily postpone repaying the principal, but interest continues to accrue, even on subsidized loans; not for loans in default.

**GED:** General Educational Development score used to measure academic achievement to the high school graduate level.

**GPA:** the average of a student's grades, generally where grades have been converted to a 4.0 scale.

**Grace period:** the short time period after graduation during which the borrower isn't required to begin repaying his or her loan; six months for Stafford loans, nine months for Perkins loans; there is no grace period for PLUS loans.

**Grant:** financial aid that doesn't need to be repaid; usually awarded based on need but can be awarded for academic achievement, special skill, talent, or heritage.

**Guarantee:** a promise to pay a debt if the borrower fails; the government or guaranty agency guarantees student loans made by banks.

**Guaranty agency:** the agency that insures FFEL loans against default; in California, FFEL loans are guaranteed by the California Student Aid Commission and administered by EDFUND.

**Home equity:** current home value minus the amount still owed.

**Independent college:** a nonprofit, private college not run by a government organization.

**Independent student:** one who is financially self-supporting (also see page 4).

**Institution-based aid:** financial assistance programs offered and controlled by the individual colleges, such as alumni scholarships and endowments from private donors.

**Interest:** the fee charged to borrowers by lenders for using loan money.

**Need-based:** financial aid that depends on your or your family's financial situation; most government sources of financial aid are need-based.

**Occupational/Career school:** an institution offering a course of study beyond high school to teach specific job skills; also called a vocational or trade school.

**Promissory note:** a legally binding contract between a borrower and lender listing all terms and conditions of a student loan.

**Satisfactory academic progress:** the progress you must maintain toward a degree or certificate to receive financial aid; your school's written standard of satisfactory academic progress.

**Scholarship:** gift award based on grades or other achievement; not always based on financial need.

**Selective Service registration:** if required by law, a student must register, or arrange to register, with the Selective Service to receive federal student aid; applies to males born on or after January 1, 1960, who are at least 18 years old, citizens/eligible noncitizens, and not currently on active duty in the Armed Forces.

**Student Aid Report (SAR):** the report summarizing the information submitted on your FAFSA.

**Student budget:** the total costs of attending a college; cost of attendance.

**Veteran:** a student who was engaged in active service in the U.S. Armed Forces and was released under an honorable condition; or a student who will be a veteran by June 30, 1999.



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## CREDITS

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## Important Addresses, Numbers, and Web Sites

### California Student Aid Commission

P.O. Box 419026  
Rancho Cordova, CA 95741-9026  
916.526.7590

[www.csac.ca.gov](http://www.csac.ca.gov)

### EdFUND

P.O. Box 419045  
Rancho Cordova, CA 95741-9045  
916.526.7900

[www.edfund.org](http://www.edfund.org)  
[www.mapping-your-future](http://www.mapping-your-future)

LOAN DEFAULT PREVENTION  
1.800.298.9490

ALAMEDA REGIONAL OFFICE  
1301 Marina Village Parkway, Suite 201  
Alameda, CA 94501  
510.749.6936

SACRAMENTO REGIONAL OFFICE  
P.O. Box 510845  
Sacramento, CA 94245-0845  
916.526.7321

LONG BEACH REGIONAL OFFICE  
6300 State University Drive, Suite 280  
Long Beach, CA 90915  
562.985.8966

SAN DIEGO REGIONAL OFFICE  
7676 Hazard Center Drive, Suite 500  
San Diego, CA 92108  
619.467.4222

### The Federal Student Aid Information Center

P.O. Box 84  
Washington, D.C. 20044-0084  
1.800.4.FED.AID

[www.ed.gov/offices/OPE](http://www.ed.gov/offices/OPE)

FAFSA ON THE WEB  
1.800.801.0576  
[www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov)

FEDERAL LOAN CONSOLIDATION  
1.800.848.0982

STUDENT AID REPORT  
319.337.5665

# Important Dates

## HIGH SCHOOL JUNIORS

- ➔ **MARCH-APRIL** Sign up with your counselor to take the SAT or ACT test.  
The 1998-99 test dates are:  
SAT: October 10, November 7, December 5, January 23, March 20 (SAT I only), May 1, June 5  
ACT: September 26, October 24, December 12, February 6, April 10, June 12
- ➔ **MAY-AUGUST** Check out colleges by visiting your high school counselor's office, looking at college directories at your library, meeting with college representatives, and writing to colleges.

## HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

- ➔ **OCTOBER** Pick up University of California, California State University and other college admission application packets at high school counseling offices or at a nearby UC or CSU campus. Contact independent colleges and occupational/career schools for admission materials and financial aid application procedures.
- ➔ **NOVEMBER** File your application for fall admission to UC and CSU campuses for priority consideration. Pick up the FAFSA and a GPA Verification Form, if you're applying for a Cal Grant. Remember, do not file the FAFSA before January 1.
- ➔ **JANUARY-FEBRUARY** Submit your financial aid application for most state and federal aid. Check with each college for information on its unique grant and scholarship programs.
- ➔ **MARCH 2** The Cal Grant A, B and C application deadline. Send your FAFSA to the federal processor postmarked no later than March 2. Also submit a GPA Verification Form to the California Student Aid Commission by March 2. Be sure to get a Certificate of Mailing as evidence the forms were mailed on time. Remember! If any college on your list requires the FAFSA to be filed earlier than March 2 for institution- or campus-based financial aid, be sure to meet that earlier deadline.  
  
UC and CSU campuses give priority to students who file their FAFSA by March 2, or earlier.
- ➔ **JUNE 1** The Cal Grant T application deadline. Along with filing your FAFSA with the federal processor, you must also send a Cal Grant T Enrollment and GPA Verification Form to the Commission by the June 1 postmark deadline.

## TRANSFER STUDENTS

- ➔ **SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER** Check with the college where you plan to transfer; most schools process winter or spring transfers during this time.

